THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1871.

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WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell in High Spirits Over the Success of the New Loan.

CIRCULAR TO NATIONAL BANKS.

Statement of Internal Revenue Deficiencies for the Northwest.

PENSIONERS UNDER THE LATE ACT.

Arrival of Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition at Fort Disco, Greenland.

English Outlaws Bringing Suit in Our Courts.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOUTWELL A HAPPY MAN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Secretary Boutwell is in excellent spirits over the success of his negotiations abroad. His advices from London yesterday came late in the evening, exhibiting the cable dispatches, as they did, the success of the operation almost complete

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1871.

FINANCES OF RUSSIA.

The condition of this country and in England, an unprecedented display of unemployed capital seeking investment. Never, even in the palmiest days of our national prosperity, was there ever so much money waiting to be employed—seeking borrowers, and hunting the lenders. The causes for this apparent condition of affairs are very various. Among them may be mentioned the following:

1. The rapid payment of the national debt, whereby there is taken from the people, unnecessarily, over one hundred millions of dollars annually, which the government forces back into the hands of capitalists. Capital dislodged from one investment naturally seeks another, and this one hundred millions of dollars, so free annually, seeks investment in railroad and other stocks and bonds; this brings it into competition with the surplus capital of the nation, forcing down that rate. Since March, 1869, over $250,000,000 of in vested funds have been forced back upon the market.

2. The second cause is the immense surplus capital of the railways. Though a very large proportion of the railway stock of the country is fictitious, and though the managers of railways gorge themselves with plunder, though the officers resort to all manner of devices, such as sleeping cars, fast transportation companies of every color as to rates, through which they shake their legitimate in devising means to expend the earnings, there is a vast surplus of earnings which, in one form or another, is thrown upon the market to swell the aggregate of capital seeking investment.

3. The railways of Europe are also producing a large annual surplus, though not in the proportion that our system is.

4. The unnecessary expenditures have long since ceased that point where expenditure ceases and savings started. They are established: they are no longer struggling to buy land, build cities, or purchase machinery; all these things have been accomplished, and their annual cost is now only for repairs and renewals. They are in substantial running order; they are complete, and their entire surplus earnings become surplus capital seeking investment.

4. The increased number and power of labor-saving machinery—both in manufacturing and agricultural production—reducing the expenditure and increasing the amount produced and the profits. The extent to which these labor-saving implements have been introduced in agriculture we saw illustrated only a few days ago in the harvest fields. The farmer was a reaper, with gloves on his hands, and with an umbrella over him, and, with as much comfort as if driving a buggy, he was cutting oats, the reaper throwing them into regular and convenient sheaves for binding and stacking. Who among us, even but a few short years ago, ever cut oats without an umbrella or gloves, and let the grain lay where it fell from the scythe. Yet how was a man with a pair of horses, in comparative comfort, doing more in one day than twenty-five men could have done by hand in the same time?

5. In ordinary times this immense surplus capital would be promptly invested in manufactures. But the statute law of the land forbids it. Beyond the conversion of coal and ores into iron, there is poor inducement for capital to engage in manufacturing in the United States. Ten years of rigorous and unprecedented taxation has reduced consumption; and now, in 1871, the American people, blessed by Providence with all the bounties of nature, are so unable to purchase the ordinary articles of human consumption that vast mills and mine, and consume a larger head of the population, than we did ten years ago. When a country produces more than it needs for its own wants it exports the surplus to other lands. We send our surplus cotton and grain abroad: hence have an surplus of money. When because consumption is reduced from the inability and want of means of the people to purchase, and their high price excludes them from foreign markets.

With our labor-saving machinery our capacity to produce coal and iron, and copper, our almost monopoly of cotton, we ought to make three gains of boots and shoes where we now make one; we ought to be the furniture makers, and builders of wooden and iron ships for the world; we ought to export cotton cloth not only for home and other manufactured iron, and ought to have absolutely the supplying of mankind with cotton goods. Instead of this increase in our manufactures we find our-selves, in 1871, notwithstanding the increased power of our labor-saving machinery, unable to produce as much manufactured goods, *per capita* of the population, than we did ten years ago.

We have better iron and coal, and more of both, than any other country in the world, and there is no more reason why, with our comparatively high-priced labor, we might not sell American pig and manufactured iron in England, than there is for England selling the same commodities in Belgium, where labor is so much lower, and a tariff upon their articles exists. But the policy of our government for ten years has been to reduce production of every kind, and, by so increasing the cost of all articles, it has reduced consumption.

It requires a large amount of capital to engage in manufactures. Property and buildings and machinery have to be purchased, and at prices so much greater than prevail in other countries as to forbid competition. The home market for manufactures is overdone—exceeding the means of the people to purchase. Capital, therefore, is peremptorily excluded from manufactures. All men of ordinary reason know that the present anomalous condition of affairs can not long exist. A people, possessing every variety of climate and soil, with rich and inexhaustible deposits of every useful mineral, yet without a steamer on the ocean; indebted to foreigners for our carrying business; with free and pedal coal and copper, closed half the year; with millions of dollars worth of the finest and most perfect machinery of the world lying idle; with all the shops, where once were wrought the engines and the hulls of vast steamers, closed and idle, and the people reduced to the necessity of wearing home hats, boots and shoes, cotton, and other clothing than ever before, cannot last much longer. All men, and especially men with capital, know that such an impoverishing and destructive policy cannot be swept away but at a terrible cost. The sooner the men to do it. Therefore, though there are hundreds of millions of capital now lying idle in this country, and even more of foreign capital waiting for investment in American enterprises, but little of it will be invested in manufactures until the present system of law is overthrown, and manufactures made free. Then, with a removal of all the taxes which reduce consumption, with American labor and skill permitted to compete with manufacturers in other countries, the annual surplus of capital will promptly find occupation in extending our productions, giving employment to labor, and building up individual and the general prosperity.

POPULATION OF CHICAGO, 284,970.

According to the census report taken by Mr. Edwards, the well-known publisher of city directories, the population of Chicago on the 20th of June, 1871, was 284,970. The Federal census, taken one year ago, reported 298,719 inhabitants. A city school census, taken in May, 1870, returned the population at 306,000. There was a good deal of dissatisfaction at the Federal census, and the belief was general that the enumeration was defective by at least 12,000; but no steps were taken to correct it until Mr. Edwards undertook the work. His method of enumeration is to give the names of the head of every family, his or her business, with street and residence; the number of the family; number of females; total number; and in which the family resides; business place of the head of the family; and his or her place of birth. All single persons not members of families are also carefully noted, with place of residence, business, sex, age, and native. The number of names in the directory of heads of families and of unmarried adults is 87,228, and as before stated, the total population is reported at 284,970, which is something like 25,000 more than the United States census reported last year. There is no way of accurately determining the extent of the error committed by the Federal census-takers, because there has been a large increment to the population during the past twelve months. We think this increase cannot be less than 20,000, and it may have exceeded 25,000. From 1860 to 1870 the increase of population was 109,000, or at an average rate of 10,900 per annum. The average population during that decennial period was about 200,000. Suppose that a population of 200,000 increases at the rate of 10,000 per annum, how much would a population of 284,000 increase at the same per cent, or 28,400. The present population should, then, be 26,500 larger than it was a year ago. Add 26,500 to 209,000 and we have 227,500, which is only 4,000 less than the number reported by the Edwards enumeration. But we do not believe the city has had any other test to bring the question to its final favorable issue, there is an eminent propriety in his appointment as Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Grant's choice in this case is made upon the highest ground, and the most unreasonable partisan can hardly cavil at it. Among all the public men of this country, Charles Francis Adams, in the high qualities which go to make the statesman, of learning, integrity, sagacity, and firmness, has no superior.

THE SCOTT CENTENNIAL.

The good people of Edinburgh on Wednesday celebrated the centennial inauguration of the natal day of Sir Walter Scott, the poet, historian, and novelist. The same tribute to the memory of the great writer will be offered by all English-speaking people the world over. There is not in the history of Western Europe, nor in his writings, a single word or thought to which the most captious can object. For several generations his published works have been read with a delight and interest which have never abated. In this tribute to his memory there is nothing of the factitious character which characterizes the offering to many a man who is not worthy of it; which makes it a peculiarly Scotch affair. It is the tribute of a grateful and admiring posterity to the memory of a pure and exemplary man who has adorned the world of literature.

The grand festival in Edinburgh was possibly the most general affair of the kind that has been held in the British Kingdom for many years. It was a generous commemoration of Genius and a grateful honor to letters. Glasgow and Aberdeen were also jubilant with festive enjoyment.

Several celebrations of the same anniversary have been announced in the United States, and one of them in this city. The Chicago festival committee on the 14th, and dinner at which it is proposed to do justice, oratorically, to the great man of letters. In such a work, and on such an occasion, it is not likely that Chicago will leave anything undone that may be appropriate.

The Edinburgh papers evidently appreciate the American commemorations of the Scottish Poet, and that appreciation found expression in a congratulatory despatch to the President.

THE RAILROAD LAWS.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners have issued a circular to County Surveyors calling their attention to an act of the Legislature, in force March 31, 1869, entitled "An Act to protect the lives and property of persons at railroad crossings of the public highways." The Commissioners say:

> "The undersigned, the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, are entrusted by law with the supervision of railroads in this State, and, of all other matters pertaining thereto, to the selection of such persons as may be necessary to assist in the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, etc., and they have respectfully considered, or caused to be considered, the law recently enacted or ingrafted in the statutes of this State, entitled 'An Act to protect the lives and property of persons at railroad crossings of the public highways,' and have come to the conclusion that it is the duty of the County Surveyor to enforce the provisions of the law, as well as that of any other officer to it, and expect prompt and vigilant action on the part of each Surveyor in the premises.

The act referred to requires the railroad companies to keep the crossings and the approaches thereto in good order. It is made the duty of the County Surveyor, at least once a year, to examine all railroad crossings of public highways, giving notice to the railroad company. The proper officer of such railway company shall, with the County Surveyor, examine all such crossings, and shall determine what shall be done to make the same safe to life and property. In case the railroad officer and County Surveyor cannot agree, they are to call in a civil engineer, and the decision of a majority shall be conclusive. When there has been a decision as to what shall be done, a written report shall be made and filed with the County Clerk, to be laid before the Supervisors. In case the railroad company shall neglect or refuse to appear by proper officer, with the County Surveyor, the latter shall proceed to make his report and in case any railroad company shall neglect or refuse for sixty days to construct or maintain such crossings as required in such report, the Supervisors or County Court shall cause the same to be done at the cost of the railroad company, confiding the services of the County Surveyor at $10 per day. In all cases where the officers shall recommend that a flagman shall be placed at a crossing, the railroad company shall do so,—such flagman to have the necessary authority to prevent persons crossing the track when the train is passing, and to report any railroad company neglecting or refusing to place such flagman at such crossing shall be liable in a fine of $100 for each day they shall so neglect or refuse. It is made the duty of the county attorney to prosecute for such penalties, and when collected, shall be paid to the District School Fund. The law requires a record of all actions done, and it is to be made a condition for his services.

Any County Surveyor neglecting or refusing to perform the duties required of him in this particular is subjected to a penalty of from $100 to $1,000 a year; and, in case of his refusal, the Supervisors or County Court may appoint some civil engineer to perform such duties.

This is an important act, and one which has never been enforced. It relates to all railroad crossings of public highways outside of cities and towns. It is said that all through the State the crossings are in a very unsafe condition, there being a controversy as to whose duty it is to keep them in order.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

The extraordinary proceedings in New Orleans on Wednesday show pretty clearly how the Republican majority in that State can be destroyed. It seems that Governor Warmoth, backed by a large portion of the party, is opposed to, and by, the other portion of the party headed by the Federal officials. A Republican convention had been called to meet in the Custom House. The Federal officers having charge of that building procured the presence of some national troops and other artillery, and ordered that no one be admitted to the building without a ticket issued by them. When the Governor and his friends applied for admission the Deputy Marshal of the United States refused to admit them. Whereupon the Governor and his party proceeded to another hall and held a convention of their own.

The two conventions then devoted their energies to a vigorous denunciation of each other. The object of this convention was to appoint delegates to a State Convention, which takes action preceding be general throughout the State; there is very little use in having any Republican State Convention. These persons—the mere office-holders, Federal and State—act like a pack of graceless adventurers. Their official importance is regarded of more consequence than the success of the party of which they profess to be champions. They act on the principle that, unless they can be kept in office, there is no use of party, government, or country.

The result of all this is easily foretold. They have, at present, absolute political control in Louisiana. The factions propose now to slaughter one another, and, to help the massacre, they call in Federal troops and Gatlin guns. When each faction shall have so far reduced the other that the Democracy can carry the next election, we shall have those factionists, white and black, from the Post Office, Custom House, State House, and other nests of plunder, rushing to Washington, shouting, "The Ku-Klux! the Ku-Klux! They will all swear roundly that the election was carried by fraud and intimidation, and demand that the National Government shall by its bayonet restore to power a gang of adventurers and official lackeys who have shown their incapacity and unfitness for any office. Between the State and the Federal officeholders it is difficult to determine which is the most contemptible. We should be inclined to think that in Louisiana the State worst, were we not disposed to do equal justice to those holding Federal commissions.

THE NORTHWEST.

The Latest Triumph of Science.

The most wholesome two bladder of grain to grow where each one pays taxes, etc.,—the public is familiar with the maxim; but what shall be said for the man who makes three ears for, to be strictly exact, three and a quarter grow where but one was drunk before? Such a benefactor of his kind exists, and is apparently doing a good business over in Ireland. He does it with distilled whiskey, and it is said that he accomplishes with this compound three and a half times as much drunkenness as a like amount of whiskey would accomplish, but he does it for less than half the expense. Think of the amount of comfort to be diffused throughout Christendom by this triumph of science, which gets a man so drunk for ten cents as he can now procure it for a quarter! It is expected a half times that sum, to wit: one dollar and five cents! And not only does the new fluid do this, but it defies capture: those already engaged in the distilled whiskey business seem ready for the next position much sooner than the fraud on which now constitutes the main business of Christian-loving distillers in the United States. Ten years of rigorous and unprecedented taxation has reduced consumption; and now, in 1871, the American people, blessed by Providence with all the bounties of nature, are so unable to purchase the ordinary articles of human consumption that vast mills and mine, and consume a larger head of the population, than we did ten years ago. When a country produces more than it needs for its own wants it exports the surplus to other lands. We send our surplus cotton and grain abroad: hence have an surplus of money. When because consumption is reduced from the inability and want of means of the people to purchase, and their high price excludes them from foreign markets.

With our labor-saving machinery our capacity to produce coal and iron, and copper, our almost monopoly of cotton, we ought to make three gains of boots and shoes where we now make one; we ought to be the furniture makers, and builders of wooden and iron ships for the world; we ought to export cotton cloth not only for home and other manufactured iron, and ought to have absolutely the supplying of mankind with cotton goods. Instead of this increase in our manufactures we find ourselves, in 1871, notwithstanding the increased power of our labor-saving machinery, unable to produce as much manufactured goods, *per capita* of the population, than we did ten years ago.

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COURT REPORTS.

Application for Judgment on the Delinquent Tax List.

Argument of E. Robey in Opposition to the Assessment.

Opinion of Judge Wallace Sustaining the County Treasurer.

Gamblers and Inmates of Gambling Houses Cannot be Imprisoned.

A Further Result of Crangle Being Found Insane.

His Wife Seeks to Reclaim Certain Real Estate.

COUNTY COURT.

TAX MATTERS—PUBLICATION EXPLAINED.

The court commenced early and ran upon the application of the County Treasurer and ex-officio Collector, for judgment upon the delinquent tax list of the State, county, and several towns. The feature of the day was the decision upon the question of the (unsatisfactory) jurisdictional fact. This question, as will be remembered, was left undecided by the court when the matter was first brought before it. It would seem that the burden of the argument was thrown upon Mr. E. Robey, on the side opposing the judgment, as on the other part upon Mr. Tuley, City Counsel; or, and Mr. Francis Adams, who represented the town of Cicero. The points raised by Mr. Robey in his argument

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

Third Day of the Buffalo Trotting Meeting.

Old Abe Wins the 2:30 Race—Best Time, 2:27.

The $10 Purse Captured by Keteper—Best Time, 2:21 1-4.

Jim Fisk Accused of "Influencing" the Judges.

The Forest Citys and Their Umpire Defeat the White Stockings.

THE TURF.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The attendance at the races this afternoon was fully as large as on any previous day, and the weather was beautiful. The first race was for horses never beating 2:34. There were sixteen entries, and the withdrawal of Lady Abdallah, Lady Goldsmith, Stanton, Hunter, and Kessler Girl, left but ten to start. Of these Old Abe and Clara G. was a hot favorite over all the rest.

First Heat.—At the start Uncle Abe and Mr. Bonner were the favorites, and Clara G. being held back by the former, she was thoroughly warmed up by the quarter-pole, and was the favorite. Old Abe led the lead by almost two lengths, which he kept to the end of the first mile, Clara G. second, Mr. Bonner third, Keteper fourth, Dictator fifth, Kitherina Jim sixth, Kimble seventh, Mr. Bonner eighth, Whitehall ninth, and Young and Wild tenth. Time, 2:27 1-4.

Second Heat.—The horses got off well together, and the field was narrowly down to the quarter-pole. At the goods Uncle Abe only even opened his mouth, and Clara G. at once opened and Uncle Abe and Clara G. at once opened a gap between them and the rest of the horses